## ABOUT THE MOSQUITO, which man is most intimately ac-

FACTS ABOUT THE MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S PEST.

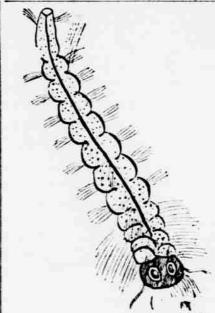
Mosquitors, as Soon Under the Microscope, with an Acesun' of the Manner in Which They Ar . ! rot-"avage Females



has more names and in more lenguages than any other living thing Scientists variously call her the cuter pipiens, ailer Americanus, the consin, the mancher m and the "hum-ming gnat." The Century dictionary describes the insect of many aliases as one of many different kinds of gnats or midges, the female of which bites aut-ma's and draws blood." Fersons who are given to attribute to the fema e sex all the gentletess and amability there one LARVA or the Mosquito - (Highly

is in the world will bear this in mind. Mr. Mosquite is an easy going, gor-

But in all the species of the mosqui o family the male apparently is the superior being. In grace and e'egance of



magnified)

geously arrayed creature. With neither architectural construction, as well as in the disposition nor the ability to bite and variety and gorgeousness of raiment, the draw blood. He is a sort of a Turvey- male most uito far surpasses the female. drop in the insect word, who seems to The male also enjoys privileges and prehave no higher object during his brief rogatives to which the female can never

are those of the female mosquit only.

quito Before doing this she crosses her

hind legs in the shape of a letter X. As

the eggs are dropped they are caught by

into a sort of a boat, and when the lay-

is the first stage in the exi tence of the

eft to shift for themselves.

sists of from 300 to 350 eggs. This

A few days after the egg lost is

come out of the lower end of the eggs,

leaving the empty shells forming the

THE MOSQUITO'S STING-(Highly magnified.)

A-In its sheath. B-Half to:n of to

show sheath. C-Sucker developed to

trachea The appearance of the larvæ

may be said to complete the second stage

From ten to lifteen days after the ap-

enters the pupe state. They take on a

the larvæ, and roll around in the water,

their motions being directed by a fin like

contrivance at the end of the tail The

quick, seemingly irregular, movements

third stage in the nos, uito's existence.

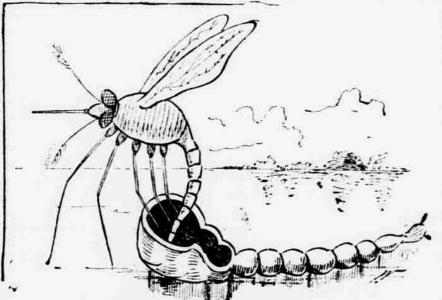
Between five and ten days after the

look at daylight. The tuna shell is in

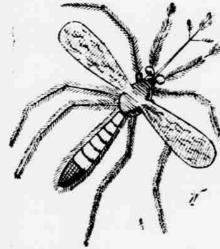
takes its fret

hin skin, a'mo t completely covering

in the existence of the mosquito



MOSQUITO EMESGING FROM PUPA SHELL (Highly magnified

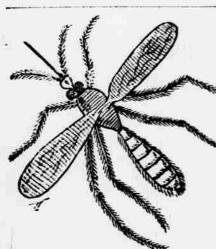


horse or steer does not intervene be driven out of the room by the exaspernted wielder of a wet towel.

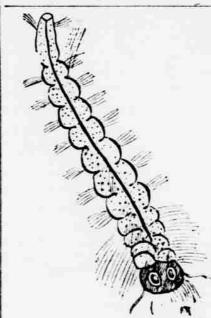
of every conseivable degree of minuterather stings, of mosquitoes.

are known in the United States.

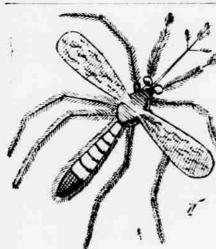
"wigglers" Suspen 'ed from the surmore ornamice'al as well as the more face of the water, with head downward,



particularly among mosquitoes, the re- the form of a boat, the opening appearverse is the case. There are mosquitoes ing on the surface of the shell which is which confine their activities to the day- farthest from the water. The insect of it- arrival let it loose. The bat flew light hours, and which will lavish their rises slowly and deliberately until it at a mile in 27# seconds. principally inhabit woods and marshes. of trees and aromatic plants. These The greater portion of their active exist-



His life, to be sure, is a short one, but | function which she performs in propagathen it is full of indolence and luxury | tion of the spe ies compels her to conis expected to pay certain delicate sume more food than he does, and all which she rewards when tired of him by giving him a short, sharp, and fatal prod of the remarkable lance which she carries concealed in her probasis. He is Such fool as he requires for himself, time, made up his mind how it was to not provided with such a weapon, and is which is neither large in quantity nor

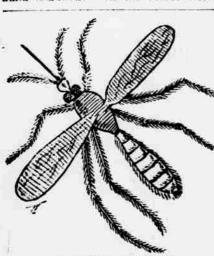


as much at her mercy as a boxer at that of a skilled swordsman He is of gentle and perhaps amiable character. He lives on a strictly vegetable diet, which may account for the absence of the bloodthirsty and ferocious spirit of his s, ouse. She can at a pinch live the life of a vegetarian, but what she wants is gore, piping hot gore, human if she can get it; but never overlooking any chance. The touchest hide that ever covered a tween the lady mosquito and her vampirish thirst. It is even doubted that Col Mosquito is given to veca efforts If he ever does join his consort in a nerve destroying duet, he sings very low, and his performance is entirely overlooked, when the restless human appreciates the case with which my lady takes high C and ho'ds it until

Less is known about the origin of the mosquito's name than of his habits, and Americans have no monopoly of information apon this latter phase of the subfeet. All climates claim the mosquito as pest in chief. On the upper waters of the Missouri mosquitoes, after a rainy season, are the greatest impediment to navigation met with. They swarm by millions. Cattle are driven in the river, and they stand with their muzz'es alone held above the water, which are black with the pests. Pilots on the boats are fore d to burn smudge fires. They are ness, and no veil has fine enough texture to exclude them. Article explorers all write of sufferings at the hands, or

In England mosquitoes are called boat lying on the surface of the water. guats, and on the continent of Europe The shell is soon destroyed by the action cousins, moucherons, and other names. of winds and water. When the larve The guat belongs to the gonus cuter. It appear the eggs are hatched. Most s found in mo t of the temperate and readers of this article have seen these tropical pertions of the globe where man larve in immease numbers on the surface of starnant water during the warm has penetrated. About thirty species months. They are vulgarly called

In the human family the female is the amiable animal In the insect world, they are enabled to breathe by means of a sort of tube communicating with the



caresses principally on the tender foliage | length balances itself on its tail A small gust of wind now or a slight eddy, and the shell boat would t p over, when the The other variety make themselves mosquito's active exist ne would end beard and feit during the right chiefly. before it begun. If the gust of wind or eldy fail to apence is passed in or near human habitaper—and it is certain that they often snow comes down in the winter and soe alone. These are the varieties with do fail to appear—the insect slowly expected by the summer. - national

tricates its front pair of legs, and places them on the sur ace of the water, still clinging to the shell boat Then it as

s'owly and delib rately spreads its wings. They at first strike the water, but are raised ab we it again, and the sun-for these affairs invariably take place on sunny days-and air dry them. The hind legs are then slowly drawn from the shell until the r ends rest on the edge of the boat, the body is stretched out, the wines e panded. A moment afterward the wines tap, the shell is tipped over, the head is turned shoreward, and the mosquito is ready for

Electric + o quito Net. One of the most singular uses to which electricity has been put in this electric age is announced from Paris. A French savant has invented an electric # mosquito bar, which is, he believes, destined to replace all other means of defense against flying insects. Making use of the principle of electric execution, he has constructed a sort of sercen or wire-work cage, with a small electric light in the center. The mosquitoes, attracted by the light, attempt to fly through the interstices of the cage; but if they so much as touch the tips of their wings and they cannot through without doing to they are struck by the current of electricity with which the screen is kept constantly charged.

This mosquito-trap, which, under a test, is said to have killed innumerable victims, can be maintained only by the aid of a small electric apparatus, so arlife than "to show himse f about town " aspire-certainly can never gain. The ranged as to send alternative currents through the wire network.

It is supposed that the person to be protected takes refuge on the interior of the netting, with the little electric light and the generating apparatus. It is not too much to say that there are through streets, it some people who would rather have the

Inasmuch as, if the electrified netting will keep out the mosquitoes, a nett ng made a little closer would keep them out without any electricity, it does not seem likely that this invention is destined to any great useful-

It reminds one somewhat of the story of a Dutchman who went about selling a preparation for poisoning a certain kind of troublesome insect. "You take de insec' mit de finger au'

de dumb of von handt," said the peddler, "an' den mit de odder handt you put de pizen in his mout." "But," said a farmer, "if you've got to eatch them and hold them that way, why can't you smash 'em and done with it?'

"Vell," said the Dutchman, "dot's a good vay, too!" The electric netting also suggests the story of l'atrick's experience with one night, and, after studying it for a

be used. This was the way he related varied in quality, he pi ks up Beyond his experience the next day:
that he does little except to disp'ay his "It's an illegant thing I found in me that he does little except to display his charms and enjoy life. It is the female room lasht noight. There was a kyoind of the mosquito family with which the of a fishing-nit for minnows over me human species comos in most intimate bid. I made a hole through it wid me centact. The female does by far the knife, an' ivery moskater in the room greater portion of the biting done by the wint into the nit through the hole. family, and the war! lings of the mosquito Thin I shtopped up the hole wid me The mosquito first appears in the bat an shlept on the flure all noight, form of an egg. The eggs are delos- comfortable-loike, wid niver a boite ited in the water by the m ther mosat all

For a long time the sounds of almost the cres ed legs, the glutinous substance | all English vowels were, as the makers attaching to the eggs ho ding them to of dictiona ies explain at length, in a cether. The number of ergs laid by one state of transition. In different words female before rising is very great. These we now have the same vowel proe gs are arranged in the form of a raft nounced in almost all the various ways and left to ride on the water, shall w. known to European languages, and in stagnant fresh water usually being seseveral that are peculiar to English speech. Probably the pronunciation lected. By the additions made to the number of e gs the raft is converted of more than half the words of the En-

glish language has been changed. ing process is all completed the boat There can be no do bt that English vowels originally had the same sounds embryo mosquito After the last erg is they now have in most continental lanlaid and the boat completed the mother's guages. Thus a was pronounced as it fun t'on, so far, at least, as regards this still is in father, e as ei in rein, i as in particular bro d, ends, and the eggs are ravine, and u like oo in school. But the English people, having a way of changing the sounds of vowels launched the larv.e appear. These are of an elongated, worm-like form, and in speech, gradually converted each

one of them into something quite different. The change is going on still. The vowel a. in London speech, is gradually receiving the sound of long i. An American in London is asked if he wishes to "take in a piper"—and is puzzled until he discovers that this is Engli h for "taking a daily paper."

This tendency has become so marked that the "pipers" themselves have begun, at least in a whimsical way, to print words which have a long a with a y instead. The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article on "Primrose Day," devoted to the memory of Lord Beaconsfield,

fancies Englishmen singing: But who will syve old England from the For in vyne, alas! in vyne we deplore the honoured nyme
Of Lord Becklagsfield now lying in his

This vicious pronunciation has begun to creep into a limited circle in America, whose members affect Engli-h ways. It should be rejected and re-olutely discouraged by every one who wishes to speak good English. Youth's Compan on.

He Was a "Feelin" " Man. After a railroad accident in a New England State, a poor farmer's wife was taken out, bleeding and unconscious. The doctor and a kind woman were working over her when her hasband came in and stood a moment, looking on in disturbed silence. His cheeks were drawn in, his evebrows lifted, his hands in his rockets. Presently, with some effort, he cleared his throat to speak, and, as the doctor looked up, he asked: "Ye didn't see a new tin dipper lvin' round where ye pearance of the larve the substance picked her up, did ye?" He got no answer from the indignant doctor, and presently strayed out again in search of his dipper. Meanwhile, his wife opened her eyes and at once asked for her husband. "He's safe " said the doctor, shortly. She felt his curt tone, of the pupe give them the name of doctor, shortly. She felt his curt tone, stumblers. They, too, are familiar to and, faint as she was, she divined what ersons residing to the regal districts in it meant. "He's a dreadful feelin' the spring and summer. The change of man," she said, "but he don't never the larve into the pupe completes the say much!"

pupe appears the last and most critical stage in the entire metamorphosis of the has a large brown bat which he has egg into the perfect insect arrives, trained to carry mes-ages like a car-About this period the pupa skin bursts lier pigeo 1. Mr. Hester took the uncanny bird to his place of business in New Castle and baving made arrangements at home to note the exact time

Or the 11,000,000 square miles of Africa only 2,500,000 remain in the hands of the na'ive rulers.

This is a world of compensations-

AT DETROIT.

Scenes and Incidents. rade at Detroit.

mighty procession, miles and miles of it familiar banners of Blair of St. third house for the first four to pass Louis, Thomas of Ch'cago, Lyt'e given spot. Estimates of men who gallored along the line and through the ocean to ocean, from Minnesota to Louisianar, there are the column to the colum isiana; there were the old tattered, rag- from thirty-five to fift; thousand, ged battle flags with their bullet-torn staffs; there were national fags with forty-four stars, and bands and bug'e

corps; there were life and drum corps of young boys, and there were fife and drum corps of ald, grizzly fellows who served as musicians during the war of the rebellion; there were the same old stirring airs everything patriotic. The procession wended its wayseemed, with countless thousands. Yet, ADJUTANT GENERAL notwithstanding the GOULDING.

BOYS IN BLUE PARADE. orial old Comrade Ferrier, whose right leg was shot off from the htp at Gettysburg, hobbled along on crutches, and a THOUSANDS OF MEN MARCH | colored product who lost his hose whose face was swathed in a linen bandage, kept him company. Lawrence Post, A Magnificent Turn-Out of Grand Army of Columbus, accompanied itself Veterans fillinois Posts Leal the Way-Elaborate Decorations Along the Route and well-formed young girls in

military relief caps, white bodices HAT was a mag- and blue skirts, who marchel along like In fight turnout of schooled veterages, looking neither to the trand Army veter-right nor to the left in appreciation of ans in the grand pa- the greeting that kept their cheeks tinted with the hot blook. West Fost, of A sapper touched Columbus, sang a medley of popular A sapper touched a light to a big camon in the park, and as the reverberations echoed over the city of the Straits a mounted troop wheeled around the corner of Woodward aroung and into the beards and many other of the posts discrete avenue and into the beards and many other of the posts dis-Campus Martius. It was followed by a played the buckeye in numerous devices, occssion, miles and miles of it the o'd posts and the o'd the parade, and it took just two and a

> Every division was replete with interesting features. At the heaft of the Indiana delegation, Wallace Foster, Secretary of the Silent Army of Deaf Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines, carried an immen e banner with the inscription, "Teach patriotism in the public schools." The only col-ored member of the National Council of Administration of the Grand Araty, Jas. L. Fuller, marched ah al of Dahlgren Post, of Norfolk, Va. In the Mich gan division the Sault Ste Marie Post car-ried umbrellas emblematic of Lake Su-perior and the city of the Soo

When the head of the column had passed the grand stand Commander Veazey relinquished command to Vice Commander Weissert and took his place vast throng that fined the principal upon the reviewing stand. The pro es highways along a route that covered sion taken "by and large," as the sai'ors many miles, there was no confusion, no say, was a great success. It compared disorder, no trouble of any kind. "An favorably with those of other years.



PASSING THROUGH THE WOODWARD AVENUE ARCH.

GOD BLESS THE VETERANS WHO



rans mounted on magnificently capar- they will have left the stage of life. The

INSPECTOR GENERAL isoned steeds. Two BURST. handred Michigan veterans in black frock suits, black s ouch hats and white bow ties, acted as rear escort to the staff. The pext place of honor had been as

signed to the veterans from Illinois, and as Post No. 1, of Rockford, with its big banuer, came into view a salvo of cheers went from block to block. Department Commander Horace S. Clark, with Adjutant General P. L. McKinnie and ames J. Healy, as chief of staff, led the way on horseback. Picturesque was the appearance presented by George H. Thomas Post, of Chicago, each man of which carried a tri-colored umbrella They walked twelve abreast, from curt to curb, the umbrellas completely obscuring the Mentity of those that carried them from the people that looked down from above. Ex Sheriff Matson marched solitary and alone to front of Ulysse. S. Grant Post, and those that knew him jointed him out to openmouthed spectators as the man wh swing the anarchists into eternity. Still another feature of the Illinois Division was Phil Sheridan Post, while America Post, 706, in black relief uniform, presented an appearance that was

rewarded by liberal applause. That veteran of international fame Lucius Fairchild, wearing lightly his sixty years and with his empty sleeve, marched in the front rank of the Wisconstr division. Vice Commander Weissert walked alongside the General. The gave one long shriek and fell senseless spectators did not need to be told that to the floor. The family came down the boys were from the Badger State, for and found him there and revived him. Wolcott Post, which led the line, carried baldheaded old Abe, its mascot in the sixties, high in triumph, while alongside the stuffed remains of the around Green Bay. A young girl, typifying the Indian, with a costume of The Wisconsin contingent was large and third section, composed of comrades from the Keystone State. Preceding this department were two miniature gun carriages drawn by white ponies and driven by two little boys. The Phadelquently drove the spectators into a tidies."-The Upholsterer. frenzy of enthusiasm. The Allegheny recognition.

strong. In many of the posts every is all solid go'd, too, man carried a flag. About every post from Hamilton County was represented. and the lamous Old Guard of Dayton, force. In the second rank of the Mem- ning away from one.

ideal day, an ideal parade, an ideal True, the old comrades don't march as well as they did twenty years azo. Their joints are more rheumatic, and their limp more pronounced. Their boys occasionally march with them in the line now, "just to keep pap from stumbling." But they march just the same, and they march bravely, too, with their comrades and their old battle Such was the inscription in letters two feet high that greeted the eyes of their Commander-in-chief. No man Commander-in-chief with a spark of patriotism in his breast Veazey as he gave can see one of these parades without the word for the enthusing and howling himself hoarse. head of the column | The sight of the flag and its defender. to move from the is enough to arouse the American breast, Detroit never saw such a sight before, Commander-in-chief and never will again. Before the city was surrounded by is selected as the location of another his staff and a spe- encampment thousands of the Grand cial detail of 100 Army will have passed away. The aver-massachus etts vete-age age of the members of the order is said to be 56 years; but a short time and



take the places of their fathers, but not fully. The old fellows did the fighting.

A burg!ar broke into a house up in North Philadelphia and found his way into the parlor, where he struck a light and looked about him. Then he

"Take me to jail! take me out! get me away from here! I am punished. God knows I have suffered. I have famous eagle was a big badger that stood up against army rifles and toy once held high carnival in the woods pistols, bulldogs, brass knuckles, and electric mats; I have conquered spike fences an I patent bolts, but, madame." stars and stripes and carrying a liberty to the serious, fat-looking woman, who cap on a pole, led Robert (hivas Post stood by in a nightrobe, with a withstood by in a nightrobe, with a withered look on her face, grasping the made a creditable showing, as did the neck of a cod liver oil bottle, "I'm a sensitive man, of tender sympathies, and would sooner go to jail than abuse my harmonious spirit with a further inspection of this abominable apartphia and Pittsburg posts turned out in ment. Put handcuffs on me and take large numbers and the sight of the tat- me out, or I will die at the sight of tered battle fags that they carried fre- those macrame lambrequins and green

hool Band, composed largely of little | MATTHEW MARSHALL, of the New fellows who had but recently got into York Sun, has revised his figures as to knickerbockers, was another feature of the amount of money spent by American the division that came in for general tourists who go to Europe. His original figures were \$65,000,000 for each year. In the fourth division the boys from Now he raises them to \$100,000,000, and Ohio turned out over ten thousand this is not an overestimate, probably. It

WHEN a man runs away it is usually from one of two motives: he is either the Memorial Post of Cleveland, and Logan Post of the same city marched in running away with a woman or run

WHY ARE PEOPLE POOR? continually reducing the currency,

OF NO AVAIL. The Money Monopo y and Boards of Trade, Together With the Transporta- less, the pitiable victims of the "money tion Companies Rob the Producers of the Products of Their Labor.

Why are people so poor? This is a question often asked and seldom answered. Poverty is usually the fruit of indolence and thriftlessness, but at the present day another cause must exist; for it is an accepted fact that no people on earth work harder and economize closer than the American farmer of today.

Years ago he dispensed with every luxury for himself and family and has been content all through these long years with the bare necessaries of life. The harder he has worked and the the enemies of the people.—Tallacloser he has lived the poorer he has become, and less money he has seen as the fruits of his toil.

What then is the trouble? Why it he can not prosper? The answer is found in one word-

impossible struggling at a disadvantage—the He has uniformly made good crops, but he has not been able to get back the money and labor expended in found the balance against him. In- Oil trust. stead of having at the end of each year a surplus over and above his expenses possible for him to thrive and prosper. it must read: The sales of his crops have been less To what must his misfortune be at processes, oil was scarce at high prices. tributable? Why is it that his honest

toil has gone unrequited? Why is it should the wolf howl at his door? There can be but one answer! The trust. direful cause, the malignant agency. is to be found in the unjust financial interests of the rich man and work the destruction of the poor man-a system which has put three-fifths of the entire wealth of this nation into the pock-, ets of one-twentieth of the population country a platocracy of thirty-one thousand millionaires and an army of

bread. How has this been done? We point first and foremost to the per annum. By this maneuver the government virtually "holds down" the farmer for Shylock to bleed him for twelve per cent. per annum—and Shylock makes just eleven per cent. clear by the operation. When the farmer pays twelve per cent, for money to make his crops, and the sales of his crop amount to only three per cent. profit on the amount he has borrowed and invested he loses nine per cent, by the operation on every crop he makes. This is just how and why the farmer has come out of the "little end of the horn." This is why the farmer is so But why is it that he can't sell his

price? Fifteen and twenty years ago and two dollars a bushel for wheat, Now he gets only eight cents for cotton, forty cents for corn and eighty-five cents for wheat. What's done all this? The want of money in the country has done it. There has not been enough money in circulation to meet the demands of business in fifteen years. The cause of this trouble has been brought about by the inordinate greed and tyranical power of the rich class, those who control the money. They have got possession of all the money and now want possession of all the property, even if it should reduce the plain people to the estate of serfs. To make a dollar more valuable, to give it a greater purchasing power, it was necessary to make money scarcer. When money is plentiful all prices are high; when money is scarce prices rule low. Twenty years ago when money was plentiful one bale of cotton would bring \$150; now when money is scarce it will take three bales of cotton to bring \$150. Yet it costs just as much to make a bale of cotton now as it did twenty years ago. But how has the government man-

aged to work this great hardship upon the farmer? The government committed this eruel act on the Pach day of April. 1866, when it enacted what is known as the "Contraction" act, it was then that this pernicious system was inaug? urated. The object and intent of this act was to reduce the circulating medium by calling in and destroying all the treasury notes called "greenbacks," which was effected by the sale of bonds; its effect was to starve out the toiling millions who depended upon the "sweat of their brow" for their daily subsistence, that the "money power" might become the sovereign of this country instead of the people. Before the passage of this act there were only 520 failures that year in the United States: farm products brought good prices and the farmer was prosperous and happy; labor was

well paid and fully employed. The per capita of currency then was \$52, and there was not a tramp in all the land. The following year the work of reducing the currency was vigorously pushed, which caused 2,386 business failures. In 1868 there was retired from circulation \$463,000,000 and business failures reached 3,000; money was tight and financial spasms

lion dollars taken out of the circulation and there were nearly 4,000 failures. This system of reducing the curren cy, taking the money out of the reach of the people went steadily on, until 1873 the storm reached its climax. The

In 1869 there was five hundred mil-

production. wall, five hundred thousand men were threwn out of employment, wages were cut down all over the country, and strikes were frequent.

In the face of all this, the government continued to give another turn of | will legislate for the interests of wage the screw each succeeding year by workers?-Midland Mechanic.

until now the per capita circulation amounts to less than \$10, and to-day. HARD WORK AND GOOD CROPS instead of a prosperous, contented and happy people, there are three millions of men on the tramp, not from choice but from poverty; homeless and friend

> power. How long is this condition to continue? Just so long as the people

quietly submit to it. The only relief known under the sun s to be found in the efforts now being made by the order of the Farmers' Alliance. If you would be free from these wrongs stand by the alliance; if you would further endure these wrongs and forever fix the badge of poverty upon posterity, turn your back upon your brother and follow the lead of the politicians and partisan press, who are the friends of the plutocraey and hasse (Fla.) Alliance,

The Blind Leading the Blind. A minister of this city recently, in conversation with the writer, took the ground that the millionaire is a blessing, because, he said, he sets on foot For years and years he has been great enterprises that would not otherwise be developed, thus giving emodds have been heavily against him, ployment to labor and augmenting the production of wealth. In support of this position he cited the fact that kerosene oil is much cheaper than bemaking the crops. Every year he has fore the organization of the Standard

To the superficial listener this would cem a weighty argument; but viewed to lay up for a rainy day, he has found by any thinking man, it is an attempt that he has become deeper and deeper to form a conclusion without premises involved, which has rendered it in or reasoning. Reduced to logical form,

"Major premise: Prior to the organthan the actual cost of production, and | ization of the Standard Oil trust, the he could see in the future nothing but oil fields were comparatively undevelultimate bankruptcy confronting him. oped, and owing to crude and costly

"Minor premise: That trust secured control of all oil fields, and through that the squalor of poverty hangs like improved machinery produced so much a pall over his homestead? Why oil that its price has fallen far below what it was before the formation of the "Conclusion: Therefore, trusts are

beneficent institutions, and it is only system of the national government -a by allowing them to flourish that the system which was made to serve the people can buy at cheap prices the necessities of life. And resting on this lame and impo-

tent conclusion, our reverend friend continues to preach Christ crucified to a world of sinners, and to pray piously -a system which has created in this for the kingdom of God to come in the hearts of men. This argument proceeds upon the three millions of tramps begging for theory that whatever is, is right. Because trusts and large capitalists have

laid hands upon the fruits of inventive genins and the blessings of civivilizainiquitous national banking system, a tion, it is concluded these things could plan by which the government loans or possibly have been used in any issues all the currency of the country to a few rich men called national banks merce and human labor would cease at one per cent. per annum, and these with the disappearance of the millionbanks compel the farmer to pay one per cent, per month—twelve per cent. ernment or society. It would tolerate a dangerous and mercenary plunderer because incidentally he might confer a

boon upon his victims. The wealth of John D. Rockefeller is \$125,000,000, wrung from the children of God through the oil trust. This sum represents the difference between the cost of getting his oil out of the earth and into the market, and the price which it has brought him. In the commercial handling of this one article of every-day use, a fortune one fifteenth as large as the national debt has stuck to the hands of one individual, and a minister of God tells us this is right, because with a multiplied crops for more money, for a living power of production and with vastly improved means of more cheaply re he got thirty cents a pound for his cotton, one dollar a bushel for corn when but little of it was produced by

methods crude and costly Surely the blind is leading the blind. Will they all fall into the ditch together? -Atlantic (Ia.) Investigator.

The Constructive Party. The people's party is constructive. Whatever it tears down is incidental, what it builds essential. It demands the abolition of national banks of issue, because they stand in the way of truly national system of

It demands the abolition of bonds and all interest-bearing indebtedness, because they are against public policy. Then begins the work of construc-The government issues fiat paper

lollars in payment of their indebted-And so the financial problem is

CRUSH THE MONEY POWER. The transportation question is the ext easiest of solution. The government, that is the people queezes the money out of the railroad stock and that reduces it to 33 per cent, of its face value. It next deducts from this all the

dividends and profits paid on the watered stock. That reduces the stock to 15 per cent. of its present normal value. From this the people deduct all public lands bounties, bonds, gratuities, and whatever else has been granted or veted to the railroads, and this leaves the milroads about \$500. 000,000 indebted to the American

people. The government then takes the railroads and does the transportation business of the American people at cost. Railroad millionaires disappear, and all other syndicates, corporations, combinations and trusts tremble, for their time is coming. Taxation including tariffs comes

Tax eaters, tariff robbers, bounty grabbers, subsidy thieves, and the whole brood of harpies that live from the public crib will be eliminated. A free people will have free trade.

CRUSH THE MONEY POWER. The land question comes later. And it too will be settled on the broad principle "that the land and all natural sources of wealth is the heritage of all the people, and should not be subject to speculative traffic."

And so the constructive work of the people's party will go on till the country and its institutions, its resources and its wealth have been restored to the people. CRUSH THE MONEY POWER .- Pitts-

burg (Kan.) Kansan.

bottom dropped out, the prices of all | three of its members in the United farm products went below the cost of States senate. The Central Pacific road has its president and two paid The people became panic stricken, attorneys there. The Georgia Certral's and 6,000 business houses went to the president is a senator, and the Pennsylvania Central has two attorneys there, besides there are several senators representing less important trusts, national banks, etc. Do you believe such representatives as these

THE Standard Oil monog

WASHINGTON IS CHOSEN

THE ENCAMPMENT IN '92 TO BE HELD THERE.

aptain John Palmer, of New York, Flee ed Commander-'n-Chief-Other Ofheers Elected-Woman's Relief Corps

Meeting. Washington was selected by the vetrans at Detroit as the place for the holding of the next encampment of the G. A. R. The race between Washington an i Lincoln, Neb., was a close one, so close that each side was confident of success until the result of the bai of was announced: Washington, 369; Lincoln,

For Commander in chief there were four candidates: John Palmer, of Albany, N. Y.; A. G. Weissart, of Mil-wankee, Wis.; W. P. Smelbury, of California; S H Hurst, of Oh'o. Benjamin E. Bryant, of Wisconsin,

placed Welssart in nomination in au cioquent speech, and the nomination was quickly a conde I by the States of Himois, lowa, Indiana, and Kentucky. Corporal Tanner, of New York, placed Pa'mer in nomination, and Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania W. J. Hollingsworth, of Chio, nominated Hurst, and W. L. Barnes, of California, nominated Smedbury. The

latter's nomination was seconded by Nebraska, Kansas, Gregon, Washi gton, and Alaska, New Mexico, and Iowa. Before the first formal ballot, General Hurst, of Ohio, percaptorily withdrew his name from the consideration of the encamp nent. The ballot resulted: . Patmer, of Albany, N. Y.....

Weissari. 2 0 Sme bury, of California. 177 The roll was again called, and on the econd ballot there were numerous defections from the Wisconsin man, Palmer coming within ten of the number ne essary to a choice. Before the third bal-



CAPTAIN JOHN PALMER. lot was ordered the California delegation withdrew Smedbury and cast its vote for Palmer. The latter's election was then made manimous

Captain John Palmer was born on Staten Island, N. Y. March 22, 1842. His first army service was in the Ninety-first New York Volunteers. He enlisted Sept. 1, 1861, and remained with that regiment until it was mustered out on July 4, 1865. He was a participator in all its engagements, and was seriously wounded at the battle of Five Forks. For the last twenty-five years he has been engaged in the painting business at Albany, N. Y. He was several terms Commander of New Benedict Post, No. , and was elected Commander of the New York Department, and in 1879 was elected Senior Vice Commander-in chief. He is an earnest speaker, and has presided at department and national conventions with credit to himself and

satisfaction to all. OTHER NEW OFFICERS. For Senlor Vice Commander-in-chief there was but one candidate, Henry M. Duffield, of Michigan, being chosen by

acclamation. T. S. Clarkson of Nebraska, Peter B. Ayers of Delaware, and Albert E. Sholes of Georgia were nominated for Junior Vice Commander-in-chief. Carkson won on the first ballot.

For Chaplain there were three candidate: S. B. Payne of Florida, D. C. Mil-ner of Kansas, and A. B. Kendrick of lowa. Mr. Payne was elected. Surgeon General Benjamin T. Stevenson of Connecticut was re-elected by a :clamation.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS MEETING The Ninth National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps took place with many distinguished visitors pre-ent The house was called to order by Na-tional President Mary Sears McHenry, and the exerci es were opened by singing "My Country, 'Tis of The', ' and prayer

by the National Chaplain. The National President read her annual report, showing a large increase in membership during the year. Fortythree States in the Union and all but three of the Territories have Woman's Relief Corps organizations During last year 7,200 joined the or 'er. There are twenty-seven colored relief corps, which are accomplishing much good in their own way.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM. An Outlin . a. Reported from the Con vention at springfield.

At the People's Party Convent'on in Springfield, Ohio, the platform was re-

ported as follows: "We hold that labor is the basis of all wealth, happiness and progress, and must have equal protection by the law. "In the organization of our party we know no North, South, Fast or West, and we are determ ned that the government of our co: ntry shall be so administered as to secure equa rights to all people. We deman! that ta ation-national, State or municipal—shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We demand the abolition of national Lanks as banks of issue. We demand that full lega!- . ender treasury notes to issued in suffigat volume to conduct the business of

the count? on a cash basis. "We demand the payment of all bonds of the government instead of refunding them in such money as they were originally male (a abe in "We demand government ownership of all the means of transportation and

communication between and by the people of the United : tates "We favor iberal pensions to all honorab y dis har; et Union sold ers o' the ate civil war and generous care for their widows and orphans, and demand that the cifference between the 'alue of gold and greenbacks a' the cate of payment be mad · equal to gold, so as to

place the soldier on the same footing as the bondho cer has been." A wo : an suffrage plank is included in the platform. The plat orm favors Government loans directly to individua's, favors free coinage of sil er, opposes alien ownership of lan', and demands that Concress devise a means of obtaining all land a rea y owned by foreign syndicate : deman is that all lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of what is actually needed be reclaime I by the Covernment and held for

graduate: tax on incomes, Threw on a Five ..

actual settlers only; and demands a

Mr. Gorno dropped 85 into the plate at the church he attended in Chevenne. Wyo It was probably in silver. Mr. Gould, as he once remarked himself, is a silver man in silver States, a gold man in gold States, a greenbacker in greenback Stat s, and a Gould man everwhere -New York Advertiser.